

## New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

—Our Washington dispatches state that President Lincoln some time since prepared a Proclamation of Emancipation, in accordance with the law of Congress, to take effect on the 1st of December next, should the Rebellion continue; that he submitted it to his Cabinet two or three times; that all the Cabinet were in favor of it except Mr. Seward and Mr. Blair; these two persistently and resolutely opposed it on all occasions, and hence it has never seen the light.

—The Mayor of Henderson, Kentucky, has gone over to the Rebel Army, and all the members of the City Council have been arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. They were subsequently released upon resigning and giving bonds in \$5,000 each. The property of the Mayor has been seized and a new election ordered. Henderson is a one-horse town on the Ohio, South of Evansville, Indiana.

—The Rebel forces under Coffee, Quantrell, Cockrell, Tracy, and others, which were lately menacing Lexington, Mo., are in full retreat southward. The Rebels are 4,000 strong. Col. Fitz Henry Warren of the Iowa Cavalry and Gen. Blunt of the Kansas forces are in hot pursuit, with 3,500 troops and 14 pieces of artillery.

—The steamer Massachusetts, from Port Royal 16th inst., arrived here yesterday. She brings no news of importance. The weather had been intensely hot, but the health of our squadron was good. There were various reports of Rebel rams seen to leave Charleston and Savannah, and drive the Union gunboats from the rivers.

—A correspondent tells us that he has discovered the existence of a secret society in this city, of men banded together to resist the draft; that they meet in Grand street, East of Broadway, (margin of a mile and a-half), and wear very reasonable coats.

—The Indians in Meeker County, Minnesota, exasperated at the non-reception of the money due them from the Government, attacked the whites in the town of Acton, and killed several persons, including men, women and children.

—Among the late Washington rumors which have been prominently unfounded are the alleged intervention of European Powers, and the recall of Gen. Butler from New-Orleans.

## GENERAL NEWS.

—The Republicans of New-Jersey held their State Convention yesterday, and unanimously nominated Marcus L. Ward of Essex County as their candidate for Governor. The spirit of the resolutions adopted is as follows: First, Discarding all personal and partisan views, looking solely to the duty of the State, whether separately or as a part of the Union, and believing they shall best discharge that duty by continuing in the executive office of the State the principles and policy that have marked the present executive term. Second, The foremost duty of the General Government is to devote its utmost energies to put down the Rebellion. Third, Against any dismemberment or the new formation of the nation, all efforts to divide or re-divide the States into a Union must end only in anarchy and reunified national decay. Fourth, New-Jersey is bound to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union by obligations of duty, interest, affection and honor, and insists that the most vigorous prosecution of the war is its sole protection. Fifth, Approval of the principles adopted and objects pursued by the President of the United States, and finds encouragement in them for the future. Sixth, Gratitude is due to the generals, officers, and soldiers of our armies for their bravery and skill.

Speeches were made by Courtland Parker, Jno. P. Bradley, J. C. Potts, Senator Jno. C. Ten Eyck, and Chas. W. Jay.

—Since Col. (now General) Michael Corcoran reached our lines, his tour homeward has been a triumphal march. At Washington, he dined with the President and other distinguished functionaries, and was the observed of all observers at the Capitol, indeed he was the lion of Washington. His visit to the City of Baltimore called on the patriotic friends of the Union. He was welcomed by the Mayor, and honored by a call from the Irish Association. The New-York Times fired a salute. At Wilmington he spoke to the men from the cars. Arriving at Philadelphia about noon yesterday, he was received at the depot by a grand military and civic procession. After dining at the Cooper Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, he was escorted through the principal streets. About five o'clock the procession halted in front of the State House. Gen. Corcoran alighted amid the cheers of the multitude, and the waving of banners. Reaching Independence Hall, he was welcomed to the city by Mayor Henry, and responded in a felicitous speech. He then proceeded to his quarters at the Continental House, where he was serenaded and called out for another speech. He visits New-York to-day, where he will meet with a warm and generous welcome by an immense host of enthusiastic friends.

—By the arrival of the Columbia, we have dates from Havana to the 16th inst., from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst., from Mexico to the 28th ult., and from Orizaba to the 26th ult. The most important news is the arrival at Matanzas of large reinforcements for the French army in Mexico. Four thousand troops left Matanzas on the 8th inst., for Vera Cruz. The French troops at Orizaba are reported to be still surrounded by the Mexicans, and communication with Vera Cruz to be exceedingly difficult. The Mexican Generals, on the other hand, have been almost entirely inactive, and discussions among them as to whether to advance or retreat have been resigned, and Comandante to have been dismissed. The French vessel Grenade bombarded the Mexican fort of Campeche, but was driven off by a Mexican schooner. The British Minister in Mexico has issued a strong declaration against the despotic measures of Almonte at Vera Cruz. Public opinion in Mexico declares itself strongly in favor of opening immediately negotiations for establishing a Confederation between all the American Republics.

—The City of Brooklyn wants only \$852,000 this year for all city expenses—a deduction of \$215,000

from last year. Out of the Police Fund of about \$1,250,000, they pay but \$220,000; their salaries are but \$95,500, against nearly half a million in New-York, and in no proportion all through; their population is one-third that of New-York, superficial area about equal, expense about one-sixth.

—We are not surprised to learn that the leaders in the unprovoked assault upon a colored man in Furman street, Brooklyn, was a renegade soldier. His name was John Riley; it is said that he deserted from the Brooklyn 14th after the battle of Bull Run; he was arrested twice and sent back, but escaped each time. It takes a mean coward to abuse a negro. No white man, who had a decent respect for himself, would disgrace himself in that way.

—As there is misapprehension as to the time when the new currency will be ready for the public, we are authorized to state that the National Bank-Note Company commenced sending it to Washington a few days since, but the Sub-Treasurer and U. S. Depositories will probably not be furnished for general use before the 1st of September.

—New-York City pays about \$300,000 a year for street cleaning, and is always dirty; Brooklyn, covering as much ground as New-York, asks only \$17,150, little more than one-twentieth the New-York cost, and is at least as clean as the big city. They evidently have no Hackley contracts across the river.

—A company of colored persons is being raised in the District of Columbia to commence a settlement in Central America.

## STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The market is again some 1/2 cent lower, with considerable hesitation to operate to any extent. Government Coupons of 1861 sold at the previous afternoon price to 109; the rest of the list was sold, except in Demand Notes which were better, at 107 1/2 to 108 1/2. At the Second Board an improvement set in. Operators concluded that Pope's army had not been entirely annihilated, and bought with some courage. The foreign bill market held firmly in consequence of the strength of gold, but at the advanced quotations there is not much business doing. In the morning a fair amount of transactions were made at 17 1/2 to 17 3/4 for leading selling signs, and a few bills sold as high as 17 1/2. Late in the day driven advanced their rates, but made no sales. France is 4-004 3/4. Freight is decidedly firmer at the close, especially for Grain to Great Britain. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$3,327,624 33—For Customs, \$224,000; Payments, \$1,987,295 31; Balance, \$1,779,215 16. The deposits in the Banks continue to increase, and these institutions find it difficult to use them to advantage. One of the leading Wall street institutions made loans to-day at 3 per cent on demand on miscellaneous collaterals, and we presume some of the prominent stock houses are paying 2 1/2 per cent. The range is 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. First-class paper is very scarce in the discount houses, and is passed without difficulty at 4 1/2 per cent. Gold has been firm, under the fears in regard to the army of Virginia, and sold as high as 16 1/2. At the close it is offered at 16 1/2. Demand Notes, for Custom House use, are steady at 107 1/2 to 108 1/2, but not active. The 7 3/4 sold at 104. The exchange at the Bank Clearing House this morning was: \$20,319 14/100. Flour is rather quiet, and though the receipts are light, the low grades of Western and State are heavy. Trade brands are in fair request and are steady. The sales include 12,000 bbls. Canadian wheat and heavy, particularly common brands. Flour is lower and in moderate request. Rice is steady and in fair request. Corn Meal is in light supply and firm. Wheat is without material alteration, the arrivals are light and the assortment is poor of prime qualities. Barley and Barley Meal continue neglected. Oats are scarce and in good demand. Rye is scarce and firm. Corn opened firm, under limited arrivals, with a good demand, and with an advance in the rate of ocean freight (close duty) sales of 106 1/2 to 109 bbls. Pork is active, and better under limited arrivals, and a decreasing stock. Beef is in improved demand and firm. Beef Hams and Bacon quiet. Corn Meal firm and in fair request. Lard is firm and in good demand. Butter and Cheese are in fair request, and are firm.

Our Government has, most wisely, called out Six Hundred Thousand more Men. Scarcely sees it, and proposes to go One Hundred Thousand better. A call of every White Male between the ages of sixteen and fifty, if not of fifty-five, is about to be made by the head of the family, which is expected to raise his fighting force to One Million and a Quarter. This will not be fully realized; but, by the aid of the slaveholding sympathizers, who are constantly stealing over to Jeff. down from Maryland and other States along the border, he will probably lure or force into the field a full Million. If we did him to keep his negroes growing food, with his old men and young boys to direct and watch them, he will match us man for man till our means and our energies are exhausted.

There is one, and but one, way to crush out this infernal rebellion promptly, signally, thoroughly, and that way is pointed out by law. Take away its industrial base, and you leave it a candle in the air. Encourage every slave to run to our lines for his liberty, and the inevitable conscription of the Rebel militia must prove a failure. The heads of families, the planters of 25 to 50 years of age cannot follow their sons and younger brothers to the frontier without leaving all at home to certain wreck. If the planters go to the war, their younger sons and bloodhearts will be unequal to the task of keeping the slaves to their work. Our camps along the line of hostilities, our gunboats on the Southern rivers, will be crowded with starving men, tired of working for nothing, and taking it across the back, and eager to render any required service to those who will have guaranteed their freedom.

This will bring the war to a speedy conclusion. If the Rebels hold out a few months, the general flight of their slaves will leave them nothing to fight for. Let it be proclaimed to-morrow from the White House, and reached from every Union camp, that every slave fleeing to us from the Rebels is therefore a free man, and the knell of Treason will have been sounded. Thereafter the Rebels along our five thousand miles of frontier will be as much employed in keeping back fleeing slaves on one side as advancing Unionists on the other. Let every fugitive, White or Black, who comes to us from Jefferson, be welcomed as a freeman, and the war cannot last till Christmas. If we are to go on as we have gone, we cannot see to the end of it—certainly not an end that any Unionist shall be proud of.

We disclaim all community of ideas with those who virtually or openly say, "If the Government will not prosecute the war according to our views, we are opposed to prosecuting it at all." We recognize and accept the duty of obeying the Government just as a Colonel repeats his superior's preposterous order to charge, and goes forward with his regiment to what he feels to be certain and useless death. But, while we obey the lawful requirements of our rulers, we retain and insist on the freemen's right to tell them they are going wrong, and to insist that they set an edifying example of deference to lawful authority. In the prompt and hearty enforcement of the Emancipating provisions of the Confiscation Act we see balm for the Nation's wounds and the speedy cure of her terrible disorder. Asking only that the laws be fully and frankly obeyed, in order that the Republic may be saved, we are confident that we shall not always ask in vain.

## THE REAL ISSUE.

We might give columns to specific refutations of the infinitely varied misrepresentations of our attitude and views with regard to the policy of our Government in the prosecution of the War for the Union, but we can put those columns to a better use. No one is misled by the perversions of our enemies but those who wish and seek to be.

What we demand of the President is *obedience to the laws of the land*, and especially to the Confiscation Act as modified at his suggestion and by him officially approved. We ask that there be no grudging, half-way, underhand, equivocating, clandestine deference to that act, but an open, loud, hearty, thorough recognition and execution of it. Nothing less than this will satisfy the just expectations of the loyal Millions: nothing less will discharge the President's responsibility as first servant of the Republic, charged especially and preeminently with the duty of enforcing the laws; nothing less, in our judgment, will save the country from disruption and ruin.

The President is not superior to the laws. He is their subject and instrument. He is under the same obligation to obey them with the humblest and the meanest. He is clothed

with no dispensing power. The poorest child, the most despised negro has a clear right as against him or any one else, to the benefit of the full execution of any and every law of the land.

The Confiscation Act is no obsolete product of some bygone age, unearthed to subvert some temporary or selfish purpose. It is a deliberate and careful embodiment of the present will and present convictions of a great majority of our loyal citizens, as represented in Congress. Members who opposed it admitted by deprecating, that the popular voice demanded its passage. Some voted for it who would have chosen to vote against it, had not the popular pressure in its behalf been irresistible. No Republican who opposed it, and persists in that opposition, can be renominated or re-elected by Republican voters. Even Frank Blair, who is now quoted by one of our assailants as adverse to its enforcement, and who expects to be returned by anti-Republican votes, voted for it. Mr. Weed—who is also quoted as favoring the Border-State policy—himself writes in favor of that embodied in the Confiscation Act.

The Rebel chiefs, under the terror and alarm inspired by our sweeping victories last Spring, called out, by a rigorous conscription, their entire White Male force between the ages of 18 and 35. Thus strengthened, they have been able to resume the offensive at nearly all points. They have recovered two-thirds of Tennessee. They have ravaged extensive regions of Kentucky, and seem now to be preparing for a new and more formidable invasion. They have reappeared throughout Missouri and are killing, ravaging, and burning from the immediate vicinity of St. Louis to the Kansas line, and from Arkansas to the Iowa border. They will probably be soon overpowered in that State—or there is a population of fighting Unionists on three sides and some very good stuff in the heart of it—but not till their Summer campaign will have lost the Unionists ten thousand lives and forty millions of dollars. Both in Virginia and Louisiana, we stand to-day on guard, and are awaiting reinforcements to enable us to resume the offensive.

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## NEW-JERSEY AWAKE!

The New-Jersey State Convention, held at Trenton yesterday, which nominated Marcus L. Ward of Newark for Governor, was the most enthusiastic and harmonious assemblage of the kind ever held in that State. Without any appearance of strong party feeling, there was a unanimous and hearty determination to stand by the Government at all hazards and to all ends. The speakers were constantly interrupted by cheers, and the few names opposed to Mr. Ward were immediately withdrawn by their friends when he was seen to be the

favorite. He was nominated by acclamation amid immense enthusiasm, and will be the next Governor of New-Jersey. The members of the Convention went home to work, and they will elect him.

A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

## A BLISTERING RECORD.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan opened the campaign in behalf of the Union in West Virginia by a Proclamation, dated May 26, 1861, wherein he takes care to say:

"Notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to induce you to believe that our advent among you will be signalized by interference with your slaves, understand one thing clearly—not only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will, on the contrary, with an iron hand, crush any attempt at insurrection on their part."

Gen. Robert Patterson, June 3, issued from Chambersburg, Pa., his Proclamation to his troops preparatory to entering Virginia from the North: wherein he says:

"You must bear in mind that you are going for the good of the whole country, and that, while it is your duty to punish insurrection, you must protect the loyal, and should the occasion offer, at once suppress insurrection."

—Such are the menaces addressed from our side to the slaves to hold them in tame subjection to their Rebel masters; and yet these slaves are taunted by Senator Cowan and all manner of half-way Secessionists with lacking the spirit and courage to improve the golden opportunity to strike for freedom!

Gen. T. W. Sherman led the land forces that accompanied Com. Dupont's expedition to Hilton Head. The General, safely on shore, addressed a Proclamation "To the People of South Carolina"—all (the Whites) then in flagrant and bitter rebellion, so that he could not find a White to receive a copy of this appeal—those to whom it was proffered saying there were none of the sort he called loyal. Gen. S. talked to these original and vindictive Rebels after this fashion:

"The duties of a duty which, under the Constitution, I owe to a great sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come among you with no feelings of personal animosity; no desire to turn your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful laws, rights, or your social and civil relations, beyond what the war herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable."

—We might go on quoting these genocidal exhortations to Slavery, but what use? Does any human being know an instance wherein a traitor was reclaimed to loyalty or rendered less malignant a rebel by all these Union blarney-offers to Slavery? If any one knows a case, let him speak out!

## THE TORONTO QUARREL.

Toronto has recently been the scene of one of those religious, or perhaps we had better say ecclesiastical, squabbles, which we cannot think in the least conducive to the cause of enlightened piety. A specimen narration of the facts, which we will endeavor to make as impartial as possible, will be interesting at least to a portion of our readers. We give first the Protestant version of the affair. The well-known Sir Allan McNab, who recently died, was during his life a constant attendant upon the Church of England, and a member of that communion. His wife, however, during his life was a Catholic, and so were several of his relatives, including Mrs. David McNab, the wife of his deceased brother, and an inmate of his family. Sir Allan, a few weeks before his illness, partook of the communion in the Anglican Church, and he was present in his place in that Church but one week before. Mr. Geddes, the Protestant clergyman, visited him on Friday preceding his death on Saturday, but after that time was denied access to his bedside, being informed that Sir Allan had "become a good Catholic and been received into the bosom of the Roman Church." One of his executors desiring to act in the matter, the other (Mrs. David McNab) took charge of the funeral, and the deceased was buried by Catholic priests, and according to the Catholic ritual—many of Sir Allan's most distinguished friends declining to follow him to the grave, and the general public also refusing to participate in the ceremonies. The Toronto Globe (Anglican) says: "Surely the fanatical zeal of the Catholic clergy never produced, in this country at least, more distressing or more disgraceful results." So The Toronto Leader declares that "the feeling is all but unanimous that an outrage has been committed"—the outrage specifically being that while in a condition of mental imbecility Sir Allan was received into the bosom of the Catholic Church, and participated, although unconsciously, in its most important, solemn, and affecting ceremonies. That is, Sir Allan told Mr. Geddes that he desired to die in the faith of the Church of England, having a few hours before embraced Catholicism. But the question arises why, Sir Allan being clearly in the article of death, Mr. Geddes did not proceed to administer then and there the last consolations of his own Church? Upon this point, we have seen no satisfactory statement. Certainly, if Sir Allan was in such extremity, it was clearly the duty of Mr. Geddes to celebrate the offices of his own communion. If he had done so, would Sir Allan have joined with him in the celebration? That is a question which each person will answer according to his prejudices, and which cannot now be judicially answered at all. It is proper to state that when Sir Allan's legal adviser called (after the Catholic baptism) for the purpose of making some changes in the last testament of the deceased, the attempt was abandoned, counsel not deeming the baronet to be of sound and disposing mind and memory; but on the other hand, if he had, while in full possession of his intellect, declared his intention of embracing the Catholic faith, a renewed declaration of that intention would be entitled to great consideration, however his mental faculties might have been injured by illness.

We have now to turn to the defense of Mrs. McNab and of Bishop Farrel of the Catholic Church, which is published in The Hamilton Times. It is declared that Sir Allan McNab, "while in the possession of perfect health," promised the Bishop of the Catholic Church that he would join that Church, and that in

its fold he intended to die; that he was in full possession of his faculties and clearly conscious of what he was doing, while being made by the Bishop a member of that Church, while it is also stated that on the second day of his illness, he told a friend that he "intended to take an important step." The Toronto Globe simply responds: "We do not believe this story." Here the complication of the testimony becomes extreme. It appears to be a question of veracity between Bishop Farrel and the Rev. Mr. Geddes. The former says that he received Sir Allan into the Church on Thursday. The latter says that the Baronet on Friday "expressed his desire to die in the pure and reformed faith of the Church of England." How are these statements to be reconciled? We are extremely unwilling to believe that either the Right Reverend or the Reverend gentleman has been guilty of intentional falsehood. But even Mr. Geddes must see that if the Bishop does not tell a plain, plump and simple lie, then Sir Allan did receive the sacrament from him on Thursday, and as his mental imbecility must have increased as his last moment approached, the fact that he received the sacrament from Mr. Geddes on Friday, puts that gentleman and not Bishop Farrel to the necessity of making explanations. We do not believe that the Bishops of any Church are in the habit of telling lies, and certainly we are quite unwilling to believe that Bishop Farrel would tell one, when he has nothing to ever to effect by it; for according to his own doctrine, the soul of Sir Allan being safely in Purgatory, what has the Bishop to gain by concealing a particle of the truth. The neophyte is beyond all worldly influences. Why should not Bishop Farrel tell the truth? But then it may be asked: Why should not the Rev. Mr. Geddes tell the truth? Probably he thinks he does; and then we have no other solution of the problem, except to suppose that on Friday, Sir Allan McNab had ceased to be morally responsible.

It ought, moreover, to be stated that the Roman Catholic faith was not a novelty to Sir Allan McNab, for Lady McNab was of that communion, and his daughters were brought up in it. It is, therefore, exceedingly possible that Sir Allan, so far as he regarded religious questions at all, was one of those persons who are always halting between two opinions, and who are ever inclining now to this Church and now to that. He certainly could not have regarded with any very profound abhorrence a Church to which his wife and daughters were attached; and, although from natural motives of secular interest he may have abstained from abandoning the Anglican Church, which he could not have done without the loss of political and social position, it does not follow that upon his death-bed he may not have taken a very different view of his religious duty. These conversions in the last moments of life are delicate matters to discuss; but we cannot help reminding the reader that Charles the Second of England was all his life an avowed Protestant, and that he embraced Catholicism at the last moment, when he could save his soul without endangering his crown.

## THE WAR IN CHINA.

Further details of the Anglo-French war in China give little proof of that devotion to "the interest of humanity," which we are told by the British Government, prompted the allies to intervene. A rash expedition against vastly superior numbers resulted in the absolute repulse of the assailants with the loss of the French Admiral, Auguste Leopold Protet, killed, and about a score wounded. To avenge the death of their leader, "the French troops," a Hong Kong paper declared, "have been behaving like fiends, killing indiscriminately men, women and children. Truth demands the confession that British sailors have likewise been guilty of the commission of similar revolting barbarities, not only on the Taeping (Rebel Chinese) but upon the inoffensive, helpless country people." In addition to this, the territory which the allies attempted to reconquer, and which otherwise would have been subject only to the ordinary devastations of war, has now been laid waste by the Taepings, and the inhabitants exterminated. By way of retaliation, the Imperialists have butchered the populace right and left, wherever any suspicion was entertained upon the question of loyalty. The whole country around Shanghai has been made the scene of unparalleled carnage and slaughter, and all in "the interest of humanity."

There is one fact on record which demonstrates the oft-declared desire of the Taepings to stand well with foreign nations. They have never been detected in any act of cruelty to strangers. Even since the outbreak of the present war, they have scrupulously respected the persons of all French, English, or Americans, that have fallen into their hands. On one occasion they released unharmed a boat's crew of English sailors whom they had captured in fair fight. The Imperialists, on the other hand, have, in their wars with the English, treated prisoners with the same barbarity as that which is visited upon Chinese malefactors. The reports of murderous outrages inflicted on Englishmen by the Imperialists convulsed Great Britain only a year ago. Now Britain and Imperial China are allies, and arrayed against the only party in all that land that has shown itself in any way capable of abandoning the British instincts of the race.

The Commercial Advertiser repeats the slaughter at New-Orleans of the blacks, freed by the Confiscation Act, but re-enslaved or murdered by the City Police, aided by Union soldiers from Maine. Much of its article seems so shamefully sophistical and tricky that we pass it in silence. The following is more to the purpose:

"No one denies that the negroes were slaves 'seeking their freedom.' But we respectfully assert, though it may possibly not agree with the views of the author of the letter, that negroes as well as white men must obey the laws, even in seeking to obtain their freedom. Admitting that they armed themselves to prevent capture on their way to New-Orleans, they had no excuse for not to rights to arms as an armed force through that city, and to use their arms against the police when required to halt and disarm. Their duty was, when once within our lines, to lay down their arms and claim the protection which the law and its officers would have afforded them."

—What "law" and what "officers" would have afforded these unfortunates the "protection" of the Confiscation Act—the only human

"law" under which they were entitled to their freedom? Does The Commercial mean to assert that the Police of New-Orleans would respect and enforce that act? If not, would Gen. Butler's soldiers constrain them to do so? The facts in this case afford a conclusive answer to these questions.

But "they had no right to march as an armed body through that city." They did not wish to do so. All they desired was an assurance that their liberty should be respected, when they would gladly and promptly have laid down their arms. They used those arms only to save themselves from being kidnapped and forced back into Slavery. The Police, on the other hand, stimulated by the confident expectation of a bribe from the traitors who claimed to be these men's owners, attacked them on purpose to re-enslave them. It is enough to make one sick of human nature to see a journal conducted by professing Christians, and in some weak sense Republicans, laboring to justify this lawless and villainous butchery.

## A CONFEDERATION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

We mentioned a few weeks ago that organizations were forming in Chili for the purpose of promoting a closer union between all the Governments of the American Continent against European interference. The same plan is equally popular in Peru. The *Gaceta Oficial* of San Salvador says, that the press of all the Republics of South America is unanimously indignant at the intention shown by France to establish new monarchies upon this continent. Only in Ecuador there is a small monarchist party, but it is confined to Quito, the mass of the population being as determined to defend their republican institutions as any of the other South American republics.

From the extracts from the *Heraldo* of Mexico, which we publish this morning in another column, our readers will see that the same idea is becoming very popular in Mexico. The highest tribunal of justice at Jalisco has urged the Government to open negotiations at once for establishing a confederacy between all the American republics, including the United States, and the demand is repeated in other States. The Government of Juarez takes much interest in the matter, and will do all that is in its power to carry out the project.

From all these indications, it is evident that a Union between all the American States is becoming very popular in the States of South America, and that most of the Governments would probably even now be willing to enter into diplomatic negotiations upon the subject. The idea is a fruitful one, and may lead very soon to incalculable advantages for all the States of South America, and to a more rapid development of all the resources of that Continent.

A fitting reception to-day awaits Gen. Corcoran from all classes of our fellow-citizens. New-York will show how it can honor one who has suffered for and is true to the Union. He will be received in the spirit of the following dispatch sent to him at Philadelphia from this city by a countryman and fellow-soldier:

NEW-YORK, No. 27 Broadway, Aug. 21, 1862.  
Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Brother-soldier! true patriot! welcome home! Welcome to new opportunities for distinction and glory! I congratulate you and the country on your merited promotion.  
RICHARD HUSTED.

A soldier in the "Army of the South-West," writes us from Helena, Arkansas, as follows:

"Public opinion has changed greatly on the negro question since we came to Arkansas, and many regret that President Lincoln refuses to arm the blacks. They can be taught by the regiment, stout, able-bodied men, and men that will fight as well as a heavy hand, for the cause we are sworn to uphold. But unfortunately for them and us they are not all light-skinned as we are. We have a boy of fourteen in our camp whose mother lives ten miles from here in Missouri; who shows none of the characteristics of the African race, neither features, hair, eyes, complexion, or dialect being like the negro."  
Yours,  
A. L. W.

COLORADO Territory is soon to hold a election, at which a Delegate to the next House of Representatives is to be chosen. The people all profess to be of one party—"Union Administration"—but their Convention brought forth two rival candidates for Congress—William P. Bennett, present Delegate, and William Gilpin, late Governor. The contest, being mainly personal, is likely to prove exceedingly bitter.

The *Albany Argus* quotes the recent speech of Mr. John B. Haskin as proof that "Republican doctors differ" with regard to the use of freed slaves in defense of the Union. The *Argus* cannot but know that Mr. Haskin is no Republican, and never pretended to be one, but an anti-Leocompton Douglas Democrat.

J. H. Godman, now in service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Ohio Volunteers, has been nominated for Congress as Union candidate in the VIIIth (Delaware) District, Ohio. He will be elected by some 3,000 majority.

CARMENZ GARDEN.—The Summer season, which means the season of light breeze, light beverage, light music, and light fantastic toe, is about to be cut short at Nixon's Garden. Preparations for the Fall and Winter are now announced, and ample store of attraction is promised. But the Summer season is not to go out with a flicker. The entertainment brightens toward the end. A new comic pantomime, replete with lively tricks, was produced last night, and will be repeated each evening. Isabel Calve has revived the best of her national dances, and presents them with a glow that rivals the fire fountain in the garden. In "El Ole" she seems pyrotechnically inspired, and her pirouette is as blinding as the wild light of a Catherine-wheel. The sparkle, however, is too often dashed by orchestral cold water. Her part out, and she with difficulty sets herself alight again. But whatever errors the orchestra displays within the hall, in the concert without it fulfills all the demands. Mr. Baker offers new compositions, as well as judicious selections from the old repertory. The equestrian performances are enlivened with new feats by the ladies and gentlemen of that department. The audiences grow warmer in appreciation as the nights become cooler, and the garden promenade is invariably crowded.